

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, July 25, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. JAS. J. MCKAY, OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

General McKay's Appointments.

Gen. McKay will address the people
" Jacksonville, on Saturday, 26th "
" Long Creek, on Monday, 28th "
Gen. McKay will address the people of Brunswick at the following places, and on the following days.

At Town Creek Bridge on the 30th.
At Lockwoods Folly on the 31st.

The Candidates in Duplin.

The late hour at which we returned from Duplin and the want of space will not enable us to give as full an account of the discussion which took place at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday last, between Gen. McKay and Mr. Meares, as we could wish.

The day announced in both papers of this place as the one on which Messrs. Meares and McKay would address the people at Kenansville, our readers will remember, was Monday, the 21st inst., but on Gen. McKay's arrival at that place, he, at the suggestion of his friends who told him that on Tuesday there would be a great many more people in attendance, postponed his address until that day.

We shall endeavor to give a brief sketch of the manner in which the discussion was conducted.

At eleven o'clock, a. m., the Bench very courteously adjourned the Court, in order to give the people an opportunity of hearing the speeches. A large concourse of people were present, not only from Duplin but from the adjoining counties of Sampson, New Hanover and Lenoir. At 11 o'clock, according to agreement between the parties, Mr. Meares led off in a speech of about an hour's length. Mr. Meares commenced, as we believe he has done in every instance, with a violent, invective against party spirit—that the distinction between parties had run too high—that he was a whig, but that he was clearly of opinion, that if party feelings were not so bitter, the people would get along much better. The whole of which meant, when literally construed, that if the democrats would lay aside their feelings and their principles, and vote for him, Thomas D. Meares, it would be peculiarly agreeable to himself and to his federal friends throughout the country. The audience understood perfectly well what Mr. Meares meant when he said that he was no strong party man. They were also perfectly aware of the fact, that Henry Clay and the federal party had no stronger nor more active partizan during the recent campaign than Thomas D. Meares. They were also aware that Mr. Meares is the nominee of a convention of the leading federalists of the district, which assembled at Warsaw in February last. Now, we think that it could not but appear a little singular, not to say preposterous, to hear the chosen champion of a party distinguished for the bitterness of its party spirit decrying this very same party spirit, in such round set terms. The democrats of the district set through all this shallow artifice, and feel even less inclined to vote for Mr. Meares than if he had come out boldly and avowed himself an out and out federalist, or modern whig, which means the same thing.

When Mr. Meares had expatiated at some length on this theme, he next came to the charges which he intended to make against General McKay, and with which, from the flourish with which he introduced them, the auditor might have been led to believe, that he would, most certainly, have *tee-totally* demolished him.

The first charge which Mr. Meares urged against Gen. McKay was that of encroaching our Standing Army in 1838, above what was required by the circumstances in which our country was then placed, and at an enormous expense to the people of the Union. In reply to this, Gen. McKay denied that such was the case. Gen. McKay shewed from the public records of the country that the very reverse of this charge, was the real state of the case. That in 1838, a communication was addressed to Congress, by Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of war, asking for an increase in the Army, in order to enable the Executive to carry on the Florida war with more vigor. That he, General McKay, was the Chairman of the Committee on military affairs, and that he did recommend an increase in the military establishment of the country, but only such increase as was absolutely necessary, by the circumstances in which our country was then placed. Gen. McKay, also shewed from the public records, that Mr. Clay, the quondam "great embodiment" of whiggery, was for a much larger increase of the army, than that which General McKay sanctioned. That when Mr. Bayard, in the Senate, moved to amend the army bill, so as to increase the numbers to 14,000, the embodiment of whiggery, Mr. Clay, voted for this amendment. General McKay further shewed that he had this amount reduced to between ten and eleven thousand, thereby, saving millions to the country. He also, produced a speech of Mr. Adams, good whig authority, we presume, in which that gentleman complimented him in the highest terms for having the army so reduced. Mr. Adams even went so far as to thank General McKay in the name of the American people, for the millions he had saved to the coun-

try. He also shewed, that General Scott, who stands so high amongst the whigs, as to be spoken of as the next candidate for the presidency, and, of course, good whig authority, had recommended, in a letter which he addressed, if we remember rightly, to the Secretary of war, that the army should be increased from 16 to 26 regiments. Gen. McKay, also shewed that in 1841, he had the army reduced—the circumstances which called for its increase, having passed away. Mr. Meares in the course of his remarks, appealed to his audience if they didn't think that the yeomanry—the farmers of the country were the best soldiers, and the only ones to protect our homes and our firesides. In reply to this, General McKay shewed by reference to documents, that regular troops could be maintained at much less expense than Volunteers; and that it was cheaper for the country, when the services of troops were necessary to protect our frontier from the hostile Indian tribes, to employ regular troops than Volunteers.

To this charge, General McKay replied in the most triumphant manner, and we are convinced, that all, whigs as well as democrats, were satisfied, that instead of encroaching the army to the extent voted for, and recommended by the leading whigs, he had it reduced to the very lowest point which the exigencies of the public service would admit.

The next charge which Mr. Meares brought up was the New River, Onslow, vote. Now as this is a matter which we have gone into before, we shall be brief in our notice of both the charge and defence. As we understood Mr. Meares, he charged upon General McKay that he had promised the people of Onslow county to have the Oyster shoal at the mouth of New river cleared out—that he had introduced a bill for that purpose, and then voted against it. To this Gen. McKay replied, that he had never promised the people of Onslow county any such thing—that on the other hand he had told them that he thought that appropriations by the general government for State works were unconstitutional, and that he could not conscientiously vote for such appropriations. What he did tell them was, that as there was a majority in Congress of those who did not think that such appropriations were unconstitutional, he would have no objection to urge upon those who entertained such opinions, the claims of his constituents in Onslow. But he never did vote for such appropriations for any place, not even for the "Cape Fear, below Wilmington," as Mr. Meares charged in his Sampson speech. He shewed clearly that he had acted above board and consistently in the whole matter, and appealed to the people of Onslow county for the truth of what he had said.

The next subject which Mr. Meares introduced was that of the distribution of the sales of the proceeds of the public lands. Here Mr. Meares went on to expatiate at large, on the benefits which the poor children of the State would receive in the way of education were the scheme of distribution carried out. He went on to reiterate the stereotyped arguments which the whole federal party make use of, from H. Clay, the father of the scheme, down to the little whig orators, who ring the changes on them at the muster grounds throughout the Union. To this Gen. McKay replied, that he had always been opposed to the whole scheme—that there was nothing either in the constitution of the United States, or in the deeds of cession by which the general government acquired the public lands, that authorized the distribution of the proceeds of their sales—that, even if there was, no measure could be fraught with more unhappy or disastrous consequences to the sovereignty of the States than this link in the "great chain" of whig measures. That the inevitable consequence of the scheme would be to make the sovereign States of this Union beggars at the door of the federal treasury. That if the money were annually distributed amongst the States, the little experience which we have had in the matter goes to shew, that the public money thus obtained would chiefly go to enrich the politicians and their friends, who happened, for the time being, to be in power in the various States; and that the people would never receive any benefit from distribution. Gen. McKay further shewed, clearly, that for every dollar taken out of the treasury in this way, a dollar and ten cents must be collected out of the people. So that the operation could not but be a losing one. We never heard a clearer, or more lucid expose of the folly of this doctrine than Gen. McKay gave in his reply to Mr. Meares.

Mr. Meares next attacked Gen. McKay for his course in regard to the tariff. He, (Mr. Meares,) said that Gen. McKay, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, in his report, had only partially reduced the duty upon iron, which is used by the great mass of the people, and that he had not increased the duty upon gold watches, used only by the rich, and that the General had thereby shewn that he was for taxing the rich lightly and the poor heavily. To this Gen. McKay replied that he had reduced the duty upon iron very much indeed, (we do not now recollect how much,) and that the reason he did not impose upon gold watches and jewelry a high duty was, that the experience of all countries, and of every man at all conversant with the laying of tariffs, proved that if an exorbitant duty was laid upon such costly articles which could be so easily concealed, that the result would be, that no revenue at all would be derived from that source; for that all such articles would be smuggled into the country, despite the utmost vigilance of the revenue officers. Gen. McKay fur-

ther went on to shew, that in forming a tariff bill he could not always arrange its details according to his own judgment; that there were two hundred and forty members in the House of Representatives, coming from various sections of the Union, representing different interests, and that he was compelled to fix the details so as to meet the wishes of all, if possible. Gen. McKay declared his hostility to the tariff of '42—that he had labored for its repeal, and that he would do so again. He entered into a masterly exposition of the evils which it had entailed upon the country, particularly upon this section of the Union.—But our limits will not permit us to enlarge upon this topic.

The charge of favoring British mechanics, and British manufactures, was next urged by Mr. Meares against General McKay. Mr. Meares charged, almost in the language of the Chronicle, that General McKay, in the Session of 43-4, had voted against an amendment to the appropriation bill, requiring that all articles for the use of the two Houses of Congress, should be of American growth or manufacture. Gen. McKay said that he had so voted and he further told the people, that should a similar question again come up under similar circumstances, he would vote in the same way. The reasons why General McKay and other democrats voted against this amendment, we have stated in a former number. We will again give them briefly as General McKay stated them, in reply to Mr. Meares. He, (Gen. McKay) said that so far as the House of Representatives was concerned, the amendment proposed by Pollock, of Pennsylvania, was already the law of the House—that it had been so since the Session of 41-2, and that as the Senate was entitled to the right of regulating its own mode of expending its own contingent fund, he thought the House had no right to interfere in the matter. Besides, said the general, every article in favor of which this amendment was proposed, had already, under the Tariff of '42, an advantage of from 30 to 100 per cent over its foreign rival. He further shewed that articles brought to our shores from foreign countries, were often as much entitled to protection and consideration as those made at home. He put this case; suppose a cotton planter in Alabama should think proper to carry his cotton crop to England, and there exchange it for such articles as he might think would be most saleable in the United States, is he, after having paid a duty of from 30 to 100 hundred per cent., then to be told by Congress, sir, you cannot sell these articles so long as we can get them from the Northern manufacturers. Has not the cotton planter in this case, as much right to the protection of Congress, as the Northern manufacturer? Generally as the latter has already a bounty of from 30 to 100 per cent, allowed him, from the Tariff of '42.

In concluding his remarks, in reply to these charges, General McKay observed, that it was the best evidence that he had served his constituents well and faithfully, that all the vigilant bitterness of his enemies could rake up, no votes that he had given, nor acts that he had done in the whole course of his career in Congress, with which, General McKay, was not perfectly willing that every man in the district should be made familiarly acquainted. That he had represented the people of the 6th district for fourteen years, and that although during that period the most momentous and important questions which have ever agitated the country, were acted upon, and disposed of by Congress, and although he took an active but humble part in the stirring events which occurred during that period, yet still, he could look back upon his course and thank his God that in all that he had done and said, he was actuated by an earnest desire to promote the glory and prosperity of his country, and that he had done nothing which he would have undone, or of which he was ashamed. At this part of the discussion, General McKay became really eloquent. The countenances of his old friends glistened with pride, when they looked upon their faithful and distinguished representative, triumphantly defending himself against these petty and frivolous charges of Mr. Meares.

The concluding charge of Mr. Meares, about Gen. McKay's opposition to the Right of Suffrage, and the answer to it will be found in another column.

The discussion lasted upwards of five hours. As we stated before, Mr. Meares led off in a speech of about an hour, General McKay then took the stand, and occupied it in reply for two hours, or thereabouts, when he gave way to Mr. Meares, who rejoined in a speech of some two hours more. When Mr. Meares had spoken the second time for about an hour, General McKay suggested to him that they had both spoken two hours apiece, and that he thought, that he, (General McKay) was then entitled to the stand, but Mr. Meares would not yield. At the conclusion of Mr. Meares' last speech, General McKay told the people, that from the lateness of the hour, and from the fact that the Candidates for County and Superior Court Clerkships, were waiting to address the people, that he would not detain them, especially as there was nothing in the remarks of Mr. Meares that required any other answer, than was contained in his first speech.

That the discussion has placed General McKay even higher in the estimation of the people of Duplin, there cannot be a doubt, and for the truth of the remark, we appeal to all those of both parties who were present on the occasion. Although

the day was awfully hot, no ill feeling was produced. Both the candidates stated that night for Kingston, in Lenoir County, where, by appointment, they were to speak the next day. This is but a rapid sketch, but we have no time for more.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District.

A charge of the most serious nature has been made by Mr. Meares, the Federal candidate for Congress, in this district, against your old, long tried, and faithful representative, James J. McKay. Mr. Meares charges that Gen'l McKay is opposed to letting poor men vote. To support that charge, he exhibits the two certificates which will be found below. The first that he heard or saw of these certificates, was from an extra issued from the Federal printing office in this place. We understand there have been five thousand copies of this extra struck off, and sent to every part of the district, for the purpose of operating against General McKay. We denounce the whole as an electioneering trick, and we will undertake to say, that we will shew it to be such before we quit the matter. The short address from Mr. Meares, merely states that he has been making the charge against Gen'l McKay, that he (the Gen'l) was "opposed to universal suffrage," and that he (Mr. Meares) now produces the proofs to substantiate the charge.

We said in another article, that we would touch on this matter in another place. At the discussion in Duplin, (noticed elsewhere) Mr. Meares wound up his category of charges with the production of these certificates. Mr. Meares went on, as a matter of course, to comment upon them; to ask the people if the man who had used such expressions as those attributed to McKay in the certificates of these two gentlemen, was worthy of their confidence or support, together with a long-winded disquisition on universal suffrage, and liberty in general.

When Gen'l McKay replied to this charge, he said that he had not the slightest recollection of ever using such expressions. He appealed to those around him, who had watched his public course for the last thirty years, if they had ever seen any thing in his conduct that would warrant them in believing that he had ever used the language attributed to him in Mr. Pearsall's certificate. He asked them if it was not strange, that he, who had been voted for, sustained and supported, by the poor men of the district, would use such language in speaking of these very men. He told them, and appealed to the records of the country, for the truth of what he said, that he had always voted for the extension of the right of suffrage, whenever the question was brought before him. He cited the case of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.—There the question had come up in the House of Representatives, in fixing the details of the charter for that town. The question was, whether every one over the age of twenty-one, a resident of the place, should have a right to vote for city officers, or whether there ought to be a property qualification, in order to entitle a man to vote. The whigs generally, voted for restricting the right of suffrage to those possessing a property qualification. The Democrats voted for "universal suffrage," and Gen. McKay voted with the latter. Indeed, in every instance, wherever the question has come up, Gen. McKay has thrown his whole weight into the scale of universal suffrage.

Again, the expressions in regard to the poor, attributed to Gen. McKay, in Mr. Jere Pearsall's certificate, were made use of in a conversation which took place twelve years ago, if they were made use of at all. For it is agreed on all hands, that the certificates of both the Pearsalls point to one and the same conversation. Why, then, did not Mr. Jere Pearsall make this monstrous disclosure long before this? Why, during all this period has the matter been permitted to sleep? Why were these certificates delayed till the eve of an election, 12 years after the facts which they certify have taken place?

Again, it is reasonable to suppose, that a man like Gen. McKay, who the Whigs say is such a shrewd, cautious, long headed politician, would be so foolish as to use such expressions as those, even if he entertained the sentiments which they embody, particularly, in the presence of better political opponents? These are questions which the people will ask.

But again at the discussion which took place at Mr. Lott Williamson's, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., where the certificates were first produced, Mr. Meares stated that one of Gen. McKay's political friends would corroborate the statement made by Jere Pearsall in his certificate. Gen. McKay asked Mr. Meares who that democrat was. Mr. Meares at first refused, but being pressed, finally gave the name of James Pearsall of Duplin county. Mr. Meares added, (we state this upon the authority of one who was present) that if Mr. James Pearsall did not substantiate the same charge, that then he would withdraw it. Well, this democrat, James Pearsall, also as respectable a man as in Duplin county, and a member of the Methodist church, was called upon to know what he could say, touching this charge. In responding to this call Mr. James Pearsall furnishes Gen. McKay with the following clear and distinctly worded address to his fellow-citizens:

Duplin County, July 22d, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A declaration made by Mr. Meares, the Whig candidate for Congress, (stating that Gen'l James McKay, the opposing candidate, had said that the poor people ought not to have the privilege of voting in elections, and that he, Mr. Meares, could prove it by James Pearsall, of Duplin county,) places me under the painful necessity of appearing before you once more. I am due to justice and Gen. McKay to say, that I never heard the General at any time, make such a declaration. Mr. Meares may refer to a private conversation that took place at my house, I think in 1833, in the presence of brother Jere Pearsall. The General was a candidate against Dr. Dishong, he stayed, with me, I think, on his way to Wolf Swamp, for the first and last time in his life. Brother Jere Pearsall came in, and the conversation turned on elections, and the abuses of electioneering. Brother Jere stated that he had been an candidate, and found that there was not much confidence to be placed in a certain class, referring to the drinking class, in which the General concurred. He Jere, said that he had several times had the promises of votes, but ascertained that they voted for others, and remonstrated against the practice of treating at elections, to which, the General replied, that any man that could be bought for a drink of grog, ought not to be allowed to vote.—Brother Jere and myself concurred in the opinion. Nothing was said of the poor to the best of my recollection. Brother Jere said further, that the most effectual mode in elections, was to have some prominent man at each election ground, for he had thought that twenty influential men could rule the county, and I think the General replied that many had no mind of their own, or interest in the elections. Respectfully yours, &c., JAMES J. PEARSELL.

Now let our readers remember that both of the Pearsalls allude to the same conversation, and that Mr. Meares had stated, on the stump, that James Pearsall would corroborate the statement

of Jere Pearsall. How far he has done so, our readers can judge for themselves. We do not impugn the veracity of Mr. Jere Pearsall. Far from it. We have the honor to know him. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. But how easily might he have been mistaken. The conversation, as Mr. James Pearsall states in his certificate, had turned upon the evils of treating at elections, and it was very natural for Gen. McKay to use the expression which James Pearsall says he did, "that the man who could be bought for a drink of grog ought not to be permitted to vote." Both of the gentlemen got up and addressed the audience in explanation. Both of them declared, in the most solemn manner, that they were willing to swear to the truth of their respective statements. We will say little more on this delicate subject, farther than to observe that there is no man in North Carolina, whose statement would sooner be believed by those who know him, than would James Pearsall's. We are convinced that the charge will have no effect. For the people, in the face of these facts, cannot believe that McKay ever entertained the sentiments attributed to him. As to Mr. Oliver's, or the Jesse Jenigan certificate, we will not make any remarks, as what it contains amounts to nothing.

Below, we give the substance of the extra Chronicle, containing the certificates so often alluded to. We ask the people to compare the two certificates of the Messrs. Pearsalls.

This extra Chronicle is the great Federal twenty-four pounder, with which Mr. Meares expected to demolish Gen'l McKay, but alas, before ever it has discharged a shot, it has been thoroughly spiked. The people of this district are too enlightened to be humbugged by such shallow Federal artifices, and we here predict, that Gen'l McKay's majority will be larger than it would have been, had these federal certificates been asleep when they penned their letters. We have no room to say any more this week. Compare the certificates.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District.

Having on several occasions asserted publicly that Gen. McKay is opposed to universal suffrage, and proof having been demanded by some of his friends, that proof will be found in the following letters from two of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Duplin county, Mr. Oliver, a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Pearsall, of the Methodist. The originals are in my possession, and may be seen by any one who pleases. T. D. MEARES.

Duplin, N. C., June 14th, 1845.

Agreeable to your request, I send you the remarks made by General McKay some years ago, in my presence, in reference to the right of suffrage. I enclose you also a communication from Maj. Pearsall, showing that the General had expressed himself still stronger in his presence. At an election in this county some years ago, Gen'l McKay being present, a poor man by the name of Jesse Jenigan, who had voted for him repeatedly, asked the General to send him some documents. He replied that he would send him some documents, and that he would send him a Primer. We left the election ground together, and on the way I mentioned to the General that I had felt anxious at the idea of his sending Jenigan a Primer from Congress. "AH!" said the General, "SUCH FELLOWS OUGHT NOT TO BE ENTITLED TO VOTE." I am certain I am not mistaken in the expression, as it made a strong impression on my mind at the time, being as I thought, so entirely at variance with the spirit of our free Republican Institutions.

Very respectfully, yours, BENJ. OLIVER.

Duplin, 10th June, 1845.

In your letter now before me, you mention you had charged that General James J. McKay was opposed to free suffrage, and that you were authorized to make this charge from an avowal of his sentiments to you after the election in this county some years ago, and from his having made a similar avowal to me on a previous occasion.—You ask me for the particulars. I answer, on the evening previous to the election some years ago, Gen'l McKay and myself were together, and discussed the causes which induced electioneering, &c., when he (in speaking of the power class of voters) remarked, "THE POOR DEVILS OUGHT NOT TO VOTE, THAT THEY HAD BUT LITTLE INTEREST IN LEGISLATION, AND CONSEQUENTLY OUGHT NOT TO HAVE ANY PRIVILEGE IN ELECTIONS." I think I quote his language. I know I am not mistaken as to the substance. Very respectfully, &c., JERE PEARSELL.

The Chronicle, in answer to our inquiry of last week, "where would the money come from to replace the \$65,000 into the Treasury of the United States?" which sum, he says, the county of New Hanover would by this time have received, had Mr. Clay's land bill been carried into effect," says:

"In the first place we answer, that the Land money belongs to the States, and not to the General Government. Consequently, the General Government has no right to use it." Now, in the first place, we peremptorily deny that "the General Government has no right to use it." It is useless for us to go into a discussion of the matter, and we will, therefore, merely quote from General Jackson, to whom the Chronicle referred week before last, to prove that distribution was constitutional. Jackson, in speaking of distribution, when there was an overflowing Treasury, says, "Congress has the right to dispose of the surplus revenue as it may think proper." So, if Jackson recommended distribution, he did not dispute the right of Congress to use the money for national purposes, such as building up the navy, &c.

Give the States that which is their own, and the people will take care that no vacuum is caused in the National Treasury. Chronicle.

The people will take care that no vacuum is caused in the National Treasury! The people contend that when money is collected from them and placed at the disposal of the General Government, that it shall be appropriated to the objects for which they paid it, viz: to defray the expenses of the Government. Don't you think that's all right, Mr. Chronicle?—But the beauty of distribution does not work so well after all. For, if the Chronicle will look right carefully into the Treasurer's report, made to the last Session of Congress, he will find that there is a debt created by the Federalists at the extra Session of Congress, now hanging over the Government, to the tune of \$19,000,000, with interest till paid, which will amount to the beautiful little sum, if not paid before the time expires that is limited for its payment, to \$26,000,000. For the payment of this debt, the Secretary recommended a sinking fund to hasten the

extinguishment of the same. But, not say the Federalists, distribute the land money, and increase the taxes on the people to pay this debt. Now, if this don't look very much like robbing Peter to pay Paul, we are at a loss to comprehend any thing.

But we would ask the Chronicle if there has been no vacuum created in the Treasury of North Carolina. We think there has. No doubt, he might figure it out with a little patience, and find that the State has actually had to borrow money to pay its liabilities for the two Rail Roads. We say the State is in debt, and still she has been feeding on United States Treasury paper. Her debt and liabilities, are \$1,710,374. And we unhesitatingly assert that this indebtedness was created by the Federalists. If the Proof is demanded for this assertion, we have it at our hand.

THE \$1,400,000 DOLLARS.

Well, the Chronicle set his head at work this week to figure up, how much of the above sum of the State's money—the deposit she received from the General Government, has been sunk in Rail Roads.—He commences by telling his readers that \$400,000 have gone to Educate the children of North Carolina, \$300,000 he says was invested in Cape Fear Bank Stock.—The dividends of the latter have been paid into the Lit. Fund. So much is accounted for. But there remains \$700,000 yet, where has that gone? Why, he tells us the Legislature of '36-7 authorized \$600,000 of the \$1,400,000 to be invested in Wilmington Rail Road stock. Well, there yet remains \$100,000—that the Chronicle says nothing about, where has that gone?

We did not confine the Editor down to one road, but asked him a plain question. He has not answered it. We wanted to know, too, where the money was to come from to pay it back when called for. The \$1,400,000, it must be recollected was not a gift, but a deposit of so much money with the State of North Carolina, to be returned whenever the General Government calls for it. The four hundred thousand dollars the Chronicle speaks of, we are inclined to think, come from the Literary Fund of the State, which sum was derived from the interest of said fund. So then, it will be seen that there remains to be accounted for, \$500,000 of the \$1,400,000. Where has it gone? Where is the Raleigh & Gaston Road. Perhaps a little investigation might open the eyes of the Editor. The first loan of the State to this latter road was \$500,000. It is well known that the R. & Gaston Road is insolvent, and will be sold, sometime shortly, not however, to pay this \$500,000, only, for it owes the State, on the 2d loan \$300,000, to say nothing of the interest that the State has paid, and is bound to pay for this latter road. The Road may sell probably for \$200,000 or \$300,000, not more than the latter sum is generally supposed by the best judges. We will say it will bring \$300,000. Then there is a dead loss to the State of \$500,000 on one Road alone, and a loss, too, of the very money that the Federalists would have the people believe have gone to educate our children—and, be it recollected, that North Carolina is yet bound for the forth-coming of the \$1,400,000 deposited. This was done, too, by Federal Whig Legislation as we are able to shew. Then there is the sum of \$22,000 received from the General Government, under the Distribution Act of 1841. The Chronicle tells its readers that this sum also went to the Literary Fund. So it did, but the State had to borrow money to pay its endorsements for the Rail Roads.

The reader will see from the above investigation how far the arguments of the Federalists in favor of Distribution will hold out. According to the Chronicle, one would suppose that North Carolina has had given her from the United States Treasury, the sum of \$1,422,000, and that the people were reaping the benefits of it, or in other words, that there was a public school at every man's door. But it is not so. The people receives a certain portion of the Literary Fund for the purpose of free schools, and they are taxed besides, as the following table, furnished us at our request, by Gen. Marsteller, Clerk of the County Court of New Hanover, will shew, to a pretty round sum.

July 23d, 1845.

In reply to your note of this morning, I have to inform you that the amount of funds received by this County, from the Literary Board, and from County Taxes for School purposes, is as follows, viz:

	From Literary Board.	From County.
1842,	\$1,658 49	\$670 31
1843,	\$1,492 10	\$246 91
1844,	\$1,511 00	
1845,	\$658 00	
Total,	\$5,319 59	\$917 22

The County Taxes for 1844 will not be paid until 12th October next; and those for 1845, not until October, 1846.

There will be a half yearly dividend from Literary Fund due about September.

"With Distribution, something like an enduring tariff system, could be established." So spake the Chronicle last Wednesday morning. What he means by an enduring tariff, is more than we can comprehend, unless he means that the people shall be taxed by the way of duties to raise money to distribute amongst the States, in wild speculative schemes. The people, we imagine, have found out, ere this, how such a scheme works. At all events, they have condemned it often enough, to induce one to think that they are determined no longer to be ground down to the dust, to make aristocratic nabobs still richer.